

nounces the species to be *Valerianella olitoria* Poll. This and allied species are sometimes cultivated under the name of "Corn Salad" in this vicinity.—ORA W. KNIGHT, Bangor, Maine.

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NOTE ON EQUIRETUM PRATENSE.—*Equisetum pratense*, Ehrh., appears to be very rare in the United States, although more common in Canada and Alaska. It has been reported from New England several times, but erroneously so far as my observations have gone. While attending the meetings of the Josselyn Society of Maine on July 2nd, I explored the south bank of "Old Point," Norridgewock. It is quite steep, perhaps 35 feet high, and made up of sand. Here I noticed a peculiar Equisetum and to my delight found it to be the much-wanted *E. pratense*. It grew down the south face of the bluff and on top among bushes and trees. Later in the day I found it, but sparingly, in a cedar swamp at Madison, which fact shows that its habitat is varied, and that it is presumably common in northern New England. It has been overlooked for the reason that in appearance it is half-way between *E. arvense* and *E. silvaticum*, so that casual observers are likely to take it for one or the other of these species. From the first it may be told, when growing in the sun, by the fact that the top is a little oblique as in *E. silvaticum* while the upper branches are deflexed and then horizontal. In shade it is more pyramidal than *E. arvense*, and the branches are finer. It can be told at once on examination of the stem, even without a lens, as *E. arvense* is smooth, while *E. pratense* is covered by tall, flattish spinules that often give it a gray tinge. It can also be easily separated from *E. silvaticum* by its simple branches, those of the latter species being always compound. *E. pratense* is, in general, a more nearly erect species, the stem usually being quite perpendicular, the oblique appearance where present being caused by the deflexed branches.—A. A. EATON, North Easton, Mass.

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